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RECENT LITERATURE

NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

The Analysis of Anthropometric Series, with Remarks on the Significance of the Instability of Human Types.—The criticisms of my paper on the body-forms of descendants of immigrants in America in comparison with those of the parents born in Europe rest, in general, upon the common method of dividing anthropometric series into a small number of arbitrarily chosen groups and indicating the percentage of all the individuals in each of these groups. This method can furnish merely descriptive numerical information of facts and gives no clue as to the causes of the facts. It sets up a "constant something" as a measure for an exhaustively defined group. The measures should be the "variables" of all individuals of an inexhaustively defined class. Only if we knew all the influences of the conditions of life upon the "body-forms," and only if we made those conditions the same for every individual, could we expect to have a constant measure. Variability is therefore no biological problem, but only an expression of this—that the forms of all the individuals constituting a class are determined by unknown influences. The class cannot be cut up into arbitrary groups and studied, but it must be treated as a whole, and any attempt at analysis must consider the influence of any factors upon the whole series. Recent studies seem to indicate that nourishment and state of health in youth have marked influences on the instability of human types.—Franz Boaz, "Die Analyse anthropometrischer Serien, nebst Bemerkungen über die Deutung der Instabilität menschlicher Typen," *Archiv für Rassen- u. Gesellschafts-Biologie*, December, 1913. V. W. B.

Our Poles.—Unbiased study convinces one that the propaganda against the Poles within our borders is not political wisdom. Guaranteed their rights of speech and nationality, they have proved their loyalty by refraining from European revolutions and fighting against even fellow-Poles for the sake of Prussia. But this propaganda calls for their immediate Germanization. This would necessitate a remodeling of the psychical and physical natures and even the government has no agency for that. Infringement upon speech rights has been followed by infringement upon land rights and the whole policy has effectually halted the steady assimilation that was going on. The government's excuse is that the Polish provinces must be Germanized for the protection of the eastern border; but the safety of a nation's borders depends not on the border provinces but on the tone of the whole populace.—K. Jentsch, "Unsere Polen," *Zukunft*, October, 1913. F. P. G.

The Second Austrian Convention for Child-Protection.—The convention of 1907 gave a stimulus to reform in the treatment of children, but the second convention, in 1913, was notable for the advanced thought presented. The twofold deliberation was along practical lines: first, for the suppression of child labor, and second, for the establishment of trustee-education, especially for the children of the needy. The country child was represented in the discussions as forming a problem different from the urban. It was agreed to urge that child labor be sufficiently restricted to give the child opportunity for education and that the trustee-system should guarantee the possibility of his making use of this allowance of time.—H. Goldbaum, "Der II. österreichische Kinderschutzkongress," *Zeitschrift für Kinderforschung*, November, 1913. F. P. G.

Proceedings of the Third Convention for Child-Study and Child-Development.—This convention, held in Breslau, October 4-6, considered psychological investigation in sexual differentiation and its pedagogic significance. Reports and discussions brought forth fruits of much research. Lipman found from experiments that boys

show a greater intra-variation and that more boys are supernormal, while more girls are subnormal. Frau Hirsch advanced data indicating that among both boys and girls of the school ages the ideal of the mother predominates overwhelmingly. Stern showed the very dissimilarity in speech and play habits to be suggestive of essential differences; boys are usually more positive, girls more imitative. Cohn's data, gathered concerning children actually in school, prove that the feminine spirit, normally, is more interested in the intuitive and emotional than in logical processes or abstract reasoning. Feeling was not unanimous as to the pedagogic application. Wychgram favored separate schools of domestic vocations for girls, corresponding to professional schools for boys; others were for coeducational throughout. Three mistakes were made in the nature of the discussions: (1) the physical differences were insufficiently accented; (2) disproportionate emphasis was laid on the psychic composition of the female; (3) the folk-school was kept too much in the background while attention was riveted on the higher branches.—O. Scheibner, "Die Verhandlungen des III. Kongresses für Jugendbildung und Jugendkunde," *Zeitschrift für päd. psychology*, November, 1913. F. P. G.

The Minimum-Wage Law in England.—The trade boards, which set the minimum wage law in action, were created by an act of Parliament in 1909. They are composed of: (1) representatives of the employers, (2) an equal number of representatives from the working class, (3) and appointed members, the number of whom must be less than half of all representative members. The representative members may be chosen by the parties or named by the board of trade upon the suggestion of the parties. The authority of a particular board of trade is limited to a certain industry, which its members represent. Its duties are to establish the minimum wage and to insure its enforcement. Further, it is the duty of boards of trade to specify a minimum wage for part-time workers and piecework, for a given district or for the whole industry. Seven inspectors are employed to detect violations of the law. An employer paying less than the minimum wage is liable to a fine of not more than twenty pounds sterling and is obliged to pay the employee the full wage deficiency. The Anti-Sweating League works to educate all employees to know their rights and powers.—Dr. Werner Picht, "Das gesetzliche Lohnminimum in England," *Zeitschrift für Volksw. Sozialpol. u. Verw.* H. A. J.

Punishment in the Curriculum of Charitable Institutions.—Spencer's theory was that a child in being punished should be brought to realize as vividly as possible that the punishment was a natural result of bad conduct. With the majority of children and especially the psychopathic children, this theory would prove confusing and impracticable. It is quite difficult to draw a line between the normal and psychopathic children that are received in charitable institutions. Bad conduct, opposition, cruelty, deceit, and sexual offenses are symptoms of mental ailment. This class of children are incapable of judging and following right modes of conduct. They are continually violating the rules of good discipline. The first and most important step is to study the mental attitude and ability of the child, before any punishment is administered.—Dr. Monkermöller, "Die Strafe in der Fürsorgeerziehung," *Zeitschrift für Kinderforschung*, November-December, 1913. H. A. J.

Child Labor in Austria.—Investigations made in 1911 for the Juvenile Protective League found the following facts to be true. Out of 418,391 children in Austria, 148,368 have to work. Twenty per cent of these are from six to eight years old. Forty-five per cent have not reached their eleventh year. Seventy-four per cent began work before the age of nine. Forty per cent began work between the ages of six and seven. Seventy-seven per cent work more than six hours per day, 54 per cent more than eight hours per day, and 24 per cent more than ten hours per day. In 22 per cent of the boys and 23.5 per cent of the girls, health was already found to be undermined; and that children in factories as a whole have poor blood, hollow chests, curvature of the spine, tendency to tuberculosis, and in life come to early invalidity.—Popp Adelheid, "Die Kinderarbeit in Oesterreich," *Die Neue Zeit*, XXXI, No. 52.

H. A. J.

A New Presentation of the History of Economic Doctrine.—A fruitful history of national economic theory can be written only when viewed from a definite theoretical aspect; and this history must be interpreted and reviewed in terms of this aspect found in its earlier presentations. In order to secure such a history of economic doctrine we must, as in the case of economic theory and economic sociology, make a distinction between economic politics and economic science. Although the history of a science contains the records of false theories as well as the true, only the facts which tally with experience become a living part of its own age. Therefore, to understand economic doctrine it must be interpreted in terms of the history of its contemporary life.—L. Pohle, "Neue Darstellungen der Geschichte der Volkswirtschaftslehre," *Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaft*, January, 1914. J. E. E.

Sociology and Psychology.—The fundamental notion in religion, according to Durkheim, is not divinity but sacredness. Sacred objects are those resulting from tradition and are social, in contrast to profane things which are individual. Religious phenomena are those consisting of obligatory beliefs connected with definite practices about certain sacred objects. Magic consists of rites that exercise a direct or automatic action; religion has rites that possess ideas, sentiments, and volitions. Magic is individual, while religion, the use of gods, is social, of the tribe. Conscience and the actions of the individual are modified by those of the group. All ideas, desires, and habits appear first in the individual conscience. In studying society it is necessary to study the physical environment; then the mental activities of the group, the psychological environment; then the reaction of the individual toward that environment. In the last analysis, social phenomena must be studied psychologically as well as objectively.—J. Leuba, "Sociologie et psychologie," *Revue philosophique*, October, 1913. P. E. C.

Sexuality and Prostitution.—In the writings of Dr. Iwan Bloch on the subject of sexuality we have a valuable contribution to the literature of the subject. The author traces the evolution of sexual attraction through the periods of civilization, showing its development until it has become the noblest emotion of the human spirit. He defines a prostitute as "the individual who abases self, apart from the bonds of marriage, to any sexual act whatever, without discrimination, in a manner, continuous and notorious, with an indefinite number of persons, generally in exchange for a price, usually in a commercial manner." Some defects may be found in this definition, in fact he does not refer at all to the matter of enticement, which is an essential characteristic of prostitution; but in many respects it is excellent. On the whole, Dr. Bloch has carried into a vast and little-explored field a true critical spirit, and has endeavored to direct a systematic investigation.—P. E. Morhardt, "Sexualité et prostitution," *Revue anth.*, October, 1913. E. E. E.

The English Social Insurance Law of 1911; Payment of Premiums.—For insurance against loss of health the English law requires the employer to pay both his own and his employee's assessment. The former is then authorized to deduct from the worker's wages an amount equal to the latter's assessment. Although the employer is forbidden to make the laborer pay the employer's assessment, there is nothing to keep the latter from discharging the worker and hiring in his stead another worker at a wage reduced by the amount of that assessment. The assured is not required to pay his own assessment when out of work or when his employer fails to pay his. The sole obligation of the worker is to reimburse the employer for having paid the worker's assessment.—Maurice Bellom, "La loi anglaise d'assurance sociale de 1911; paiement des cotisations," *Journal des économistes*, March, 1913. R. H. L.

The First Results of the New Social Insurance Law of England.—Tables for mortality, morbidity, invalidism, and maternity had to be worked out anew, because the tables in use by private insurance societies had been rendered obsolete by the advance in sanitary engineering recently, or because these tables were not in the precise form necessary for administering the law. The new mortality tables are based on the total population by age groups on June 30, 1909, and on the number of deaths at each age during 1908-10. The new tables of morbidity and invalidism are based on

the experience of the best private companies as furnishing data for the necessary mathematical calculations. These were checked also by the experience of such companies.—Maurice Bellom, "Les premiers résultats de la nouvelle loi anglaise d'assurance sociale," *Journal des économistes*, August, 1913. R. H. L.

The English Social Insurance Law of 1911; Payment of Premiums.—For insurance against unemployment, the English law provides that each laborer in the occupations covered by it is made equally responsible with the employer for the payment of assessments. Default in payment by either is punishable by the same amount of fine, viz., not over fifty pounds and not more than three times the unpaid assessment. In fact, however, the employer is held for the payment of the worker's assessment at the same time with his own. In this the law resembles the corresponding provision under sickness insurance.—Maurice Bellom, "La loi anglaise d'assurance sociale de 1911; paiement des cotisations," *Journal des économistes*, June, 1913. R. H. L.

The First Results of the New Social Insurance Law of England; Unemployment Insurance.—Insurance against unemployment is administered by the minister of commerce through a special division that serves also as an employment bureau. As a result of agreements with working-men's associations the number of those insured against unemployment has greatly increased since the passage of the act. Voluntary insurance is not paid out of the unemployment insurance funds, but by the state. Those obtaining this form of insurance are not limited to workers in the insured occupations. Associations may get the benefit of this arrangement by complying with certain conditions. And by July, 1913, over six hundred had either been admitted or had applied for the privilege.—Maurice Bellom, "Les premiers résultats de la nouvelle loi anglaise d'assurance sociale: assurance contre le chômage," *Journal des économistes*, September, 1913. R. H. L.

The Evolution of Work-Accident Laws in Europe and America.—Today the greater number of nations have adopted the principle of risk as inherent in the industry and consequently the principle that indemnity for accident should be an item of general expense borne by the industry. Compulsory insurance goes hand in hand with the adoption of these principles. Even yet, however, certain countries and states require proof of neglect by the employer in order to establish his liability. These are Bulgaria, Greece, Portugal, Japan, the republics of Central and South America, and some thirty states in the American Union. Within the recent past, eighteen other states have passed work-accident laws. These have gone through an evolution from the first, limited chiefly to definition of employers' liability and the correction of obvious defects in judicial procedure, to the New York law of 1910 concerning accidents in dangerous occupations. This law recognizes the principle of risk inherent in the industry; and the employer cannot escape liability, unless inexcusable negligence of the victim can be shown. American public opinion strongly favors the rapid spread of similar legislation in other states.—P. L. Pic, "L'évolution des lois européennes en matière d'accidents du travail," *Revue économiste internationale*, August, 1913. R. H. L.

Scientific Choice of Vocations.—A rational study in the choice of occupations is absolutely imperative. No longer can the young man or woman just out of school rely on a personal inclination or an artificial environment to determine one's vocation. A scientific understanding of the market for various kinds of labor together with constant co-operation between public, industrial, and professional schools on the one hand and the industries and the professions on the other, can make it possible for every person to find his highest efficiency.—A. Høyer, "Organiseret Valg af Livsstilling," *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift*, September-October, 1913. J. E. E.

Rural Land Reforms.—An urgent need in Denmark is a scientific redistribution of agricultural lands. The economic independence of the proletariat is less than it was twenty years ago. Though manufactures have increased, the production of agriculture for home consumption is not sufficient to keep the growing population. The landowners are reaping large unearned increments while a poor peasantry and

the high cost of living are direct results. The ever-expanding political power of an increasing proletariat is inconsistent with a delimitation of its economic independence. As a consequence the modern laws of social amelioration which are superficial and make unjust demands upon an already over-burdened state will foster a continuous emigration.—H. Waage, "Landboreformer," *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift*, May–June, 1913. J. E. E.

The Lowering Birth-Rate.—There is no dispute as to a conscious limiting of the number of births in all civilized countries, but the interpretations of the underlying motives differ widely. One fundamental motive has its simultaneous growth with the economic considerations for an improved standard of life for the coming children. This lowering birth-rate is not peculiar to the upper classes, but affects the laboring classes as well. Even educational regulation restricting the remunerative power of child labor has its specific influence. Apart from economic motives the general emancipation of woman, politically and socially, has undoubtedly complicated the interpretation of this problem, which is at present resting on hypothetical grounds.—Adolph Jensen, "Den af Sagende Fødselshyppighed," *Nationaløkonomisk Tidsskrift*, September–October, 1913. J. E. E.

The Negro and Labor Unions.—Negroes in industry generally come from the country where laborers are scarce. They have never had to look for work, hence they do not feel the need for unions. Black laborers are prejudiced against unions because these have sometimes excluded Negroes. For these reasons Negroes act as strike-breakers. This increases unionists' prejudice against the Blacks. But competition generally forces the unions to admit the Negroes, who usually become good union men.—Booker T. Washington, *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1913. V. W. B.

The Development of Syndicalism in America.—Syndicalist ideas appeared simultaneously in America and in France. But these tendencies in America can be understood only by examining them in the light of economic and political developments. In fact, the term syndicalism can be applied to American industrial unionists only with the understanding that it is generic and includes variant species. It is therefore both logical and convenient to consider its development in connection with the evolution of the I.W.W. In 1905, the industrial unionists of America met in Chicago and laid the foundations of the now famous Industrial Workers of the World. In the western states, where the field had already been ploughed by the American Labor Union, it succeeded in maintaining a considerable influence over the more or less migratory laborers engaged in railroad construction and in the lumber and fruit industries, while in the East the I.W.W. had to break ground for itself. The Lawrence strike in 1912 revealed two things: (1) That what has come to be known as "direct action" is especially effective in the case of unorganized and unskilled workers, and (2) that the needs of these workers are best subserved by a new type of labor leader, who is inspired by revolutionary ideals.—Louis Levine, *Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1913. J. E. E.

Survival in Sociology.—Psychology stands in a relation to sociology almost exactly as physics and chemistry stand in relation to geology; and just as nothing but confusion could have resulted if the early geologists had endeavored to find physical and chemical explanations of conditions which they had not yet arranged in their proper sequence, so does confusion reign in the sociology of social phenomena before we have determined the course of the historical development of the phenomena with which we have to do. If this be so, it will be evident on how misleading a path have those entered who reject the social process of survival on the ground that it does not seem to them to provide an adequate psychological explanation of social phenomena. There must, of course, be psychological processes of some kind underlying the continuity of human activity shown in survivals; and chief among these is that mental disposition which we call conservatism. However, in the present condition of the science of sociology we only confuse the issue by trying to explain social facts and processes in psychological terms.—W. H. R. Rivers, *Sociological Review*, October, 1913. J. E. E.

Malthus and Some Recent Census Returns.—The rate of population increase during the last intercensal period in Scotland dropped from 11.1 per cent to 6.4 per cent. This is considered by many as deplorable. Since Malthus, many have deemed a regular increase of population a sign of prosperity. Malthus held that, in general, the population increased geometrically, while the food supply increased arithmetically. Further, he says the yearly increase of food depends on the melioration of land already possessed, which is gradually diminishing. Barriers to population increase are vice, misery, and moral restraint. Increase of population in Germany and Scotland during the nineteenth century fluctuated from period to period, chiefly owing to moral restraint. Since Malthus, the innovation of railroads and steamships have indirectly increased food supply and also population. Population increase in the long run depends on the extent of food supply somewhere, and in civilized countries upon the standard of living. If this is maintained by the decrease in the rate of increase of population, it is not regrettable that moral restraint has been used. One problem is how to provide for those in want and prevent increase of their number.—G. G. Chisholm, *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, September, 1913. P. E. C.

The Economic Factors in Eugenics.—The basic principles underlying the social conditions which prevent us from furthering the cause of eugenics are chiefly economic. These economic factors are: (1) the increased uncertainty of a livelihood among the working people; (2) the great rise in the cost of living without a corresponding rise in wages and salaries; (3) the general ambition of the people to give their children better food, better clothing, and especially better education than they had themselves; (4) the general entrance of women into all occupations and professions; (5) the demand for luxuries for children. This granted, we must admit that the remedial measures must also be economic.—William L. Holt, *Popular Science Monthly*, November, 1913. B. D. BH.

The Antagonism of City and Country.—The antagonism between country and city began when the human race was yet young and has persisted ever since. Careful philological analysis of terms and words like *Roma est orbis caput*, "pagan," "gentile," "gentle," "heathen," "fence," "hedge," "foreigner," "hamlet," "village," and "state" illustrates the development of human thought along the lines of city and country. Even the very recent writers contribute to this antagonism. But the city is slowly coming into its evolutionary rights and before long the "mark of Cain" upon it will be completely obliterated.—Alexander F. Chamberlain, *Journal of Religious Psychology*, July, 1913. B. D. BH.

The Genesis of Personal Traits.—In the light of the new psychology, mental traits could be reduced to (1) mechanisms for "expression" which are organic; and (2) mechanisms for "repression" which are social and due to the association of ideas. This being understood, it becomes quite obvious that mental defects are due to the violation of this fundamental psychological law, conditioned, mostly, no doubt, by social environments.—S. N. Patten, *Popular Science Monthly*, August, 1913. B. D. BH.

Report of Committee of the Massachusetts Association of Boards of Health on Uniform Health Reports.—Any attempt to study any phase of public health work in the reports of local health officers meets with these difficulties: (1) reports are prepared without any apparent plan; (2) they not only vary in different cities but are very unlike in the same city for different years—hence no basis of comparison of different years or different cities; (3) unsatisfactory statistical tables; (4) lack of intelligible and significant financial statements. Scientific uniform health reports should be adopted so that (1) students and officials may make comparative studies; (2) the public may know what its health officials are doing—cost of each phase of work, prevalence of different diseases—and comparison with the work of other years. It would greatly aid investigation if, in these reports, the work of other agencies along these lines were referred to briefly. Of course uniformity must not be applied so rigidly as to stifle initiative and experiment.—Charles V. Chapin and others, *American Journal of Public Health*, June, 1913. F. S. C.

Negro Race Philosophy.—With all his racial peculiarities the Negro is subject to the same laws of development as other races. The forces which have lifted the Anglo-Saxon race are needed to uplift and civilize the Negro. The old irresponsible, superstitious type is passing and the Negro with whom we will have to deal is the aspiring black man who protests against the spirit of caste. The Negro has had a different race history from the Anglo-Saxon. He lived where Nature made the struggle for survival less keen, allowing a greater proportion of the less fit to survive and developing a happy and irresponsible character. Slavery still kept him from shouldering individual responsibility, and did not furnish a very good training in morals. The Negro race must lift itself by its achievements; recognition will follow. The question before the country is: How can the black man develop his powers and unfold his possibilities without bringing on friction between the races or precipitating an inter-racial warfare?—William H. Ferris, *School Journal*, October, 1913. F. S. C.

Man Power, Organization, and Rewards.—Physiological and engineering experiments are discovering laws regulating maximum human efficiency. One of these is that in heavy labor a man should be under load for only a certain percentage of the day and must be left entirely free from load at frequent intervals; rest must balance exertion. Men, like machines, will refuse to work efficiently unless every law is lived up to. Scientific management in organization aims to secure (1) greatest degree of prosperity for both employers and employees; (2) high wages for workman, low labor cost for employer; (3) development of the science of work, standardizing both equipment and working conditions; (4) scientific selection of workers; (5) elimination of waste, material, time, and human energy; (6) spirit of co-operation; (7) definite task and definite bonus for all who by special skill, perseverance, and intelligent following of instructions accomplish more than the average result. To reward the more efficient, (1) profit sharing has proved unsuccessful, capital and labor disagree on estimate of profits; (2) piece wages are a premium on quantity, lead to greater exertion instead of relief, and require careful inspection; (3) the bonus or individual effort system is based on the idea of buying labor on specification, there being a basic price with a premium for results superior to the specifications. It shares the result of increased efficiency among employer, employee, and consumer. The day-wage system is doomed.—Annie Dewey, *Journal of Home Economics*, December, 1913. F. S. C.

The Metamorphism of a Nationality through a Change in Language.—Not to ignore its peculiar political constitution, habitat, religious and economic interests, a nation's most potent distinguishing characteristic is its language. Hence real assimilation of a foreign nationality cannot be secured merely by leading the nation into the new political order and the new religious and economic processes but some way must be found to lead it to give up its language with all its peculiar idioms. Conquest or invasion may result in (1) a double language, (2) a hybrid language, or (3) a substitution of one for the other. Only the last is real metamorphism. The Roman conquest, the history of Russia and Poland, Austria and its dependencies illustrate the importance of language substitution in the assimilation of a nationality. Bohemia's struggle with Austria illustrates the power of language when maintained in preserving the autonomy of a people. Language taught in schools, preserved in literature, and recognized by government insures national individuality.—Raoul de la Grasserie, "Du métamorphisme d'une nationalité par le langage," *Revue philosophique*, September, 1913. F. S. C.

Opinions from Different Countries on the Railroad Problem.—The Royal Economic Society has issued seven treatises on the governmental relation to railways. The English situation is presented by three authorities, Ackworth, Stevens, and Stephenson, who seem agreed that while free competition is a desirable economic principle, its modern application is questionable. The Frenchman, Leroy-Beaulier, defends the rather arbitrary control of his government over private companies; Professor Dewsnup explains the attempts of the United States to meet the problem with the creation of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and strenuous legislation by Congress. In striking contrast to these papers, stand out the discussions by Professors

Schumacher and Mahain, of the state railroads of Germany. Public welfare is of prime importance, while profit is secondary. The unprejudiced mind will perceive the advantage of this plan. The chief arguments against it in the other countries deal with political considerations. But if it has worked such material aid to financial and industrial evolution in two countries, why should it not prove helpful in the other three?—Wehrmann, "Stimmen aus verschiedenen Ländern über die Verstaatlichung der Eisenbahnen," *Archiv für Eisenbahnwesen*, July and August, 1913. F. P. G.

The Social Significance of the Teachings of Karl Marx.—He accepted with Kant the idea of universal legislation for the soul. The only attitude that will permit one to find the truth is that there is a common unity of man with man. All the mystery of society finds its rational explanation in human experience. Human society has no other form of existence than the struggle of various group interests. This struggle is a historical process which is bound to continue. The class struggle which seems to threaten to divide society really strengthens the bonds. The natural sciences furnish the basis for determining the technique of social life. History has come to be a record of all human endeavor. By properly controlling human endeavor society will secure for itself the advantages for which it has been striving.—Max Adler, "Der soziale Sinn der Lehre von Karl Marx," *Archiv für die Geschichte des Sozialismus und der Arbeiterbewegung*, IV, No. 1, 1913. J. B. A.

The New Workmen's Insurance Laws in Russia.—Diversity of races and customs, varying density of population, and the great number of petty trades necessitated undesirable restrictions at the start. The law applies only to European Russia and Caucasia, not to Siberia and Turkestan. Only the following come under the law: factories, foundries, mines, railways, tramways, and navigation companies on inland waters. The cost of sickness insurance is derived from both employers and employees. The cost of free medical treatment is borne by the employer. A board of directors chosen by the general assembly of the members of the trades administers the sick relief funds. The general assembly determines what the maximum amount paid to members shall be and the amount of the contributions. Support is given in case of (1) sickness or accident depriving the worker of earning capacity, (2) pregnancy and child-birth, (3) death, funeral expenses, and an income to the family. The general administration of the workmen's insurance is concentrated in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in which an imperial office has been established. The local oversight is in the hands of government officials for workmen's insurance, who have the following functions: (1) to establish the statutes for the sick funds, (2) to interest the individual entrepreneur in the sick fund, (3) to make rules for employers for collection of statistical data important for the insurance administration, (4) to settle differences in the general assembly on particular cases, and (5) to establish standards.—Dr. Staatsrat Alexandrow, "Die neuen Arbeiterversicherungs-gesetze in Russland," *Zeitschrift für die gesamte Versicherungswissenschaft*, July, 1913. F. S. C.

Infant Mortality in the First Four Weeks of Life.—The greatest infant mortality occurs in the first year, and by far the greatest proportion of that in the first four weeks, the first week averaging much the highest, when one-third to one-half of the monthly total die. The obstetrical causes are premature birth and traumatism; the medical causes, gastro-intestinal inflammation; the social causes, early separation of the mother and the child. Existing remedies are obstetrical therapeutics, e.g., caesareotomy and symphysiotomy; care of the mother at birth and confinement stations, and asylums for children. Future remedies should be general social and educational campaigns for greater care during the last month of pregnancy and the first month of the child's life.—Dr. Wallech, "La mortalité infantile dans les quatre premières semaines de vie," *Revue d'hygiène*, September, 1913. P. E. C.

From Classic Liberalism to Social Individualism.—The place of John Stuart Mill in the history of economic doctrine. John Stuart Mill reacted against the economic materialism reigning at the beginning of the nineteenth century. To him complete economic equality was not the final end of the social movement. He desired a social condition which would permit everyone to develop his own individuality—

not for the sake of an egoistic interest, but because he believed that in that way the greatest good would accrue to the entire human species. He was not, in the strict sense, a materialist. He believed in the power of ideas as a factor of progress, but he regarded those ideas as issuing from concrete realities. He did not consider the individual as such, but looking beyond him saw all humanity, the entire human race. In his own words: "The supreme goal toward which we should direct all our efforts is not the multiplication of the human race, but the guaranty of continuously elevating it."—E. Krumme, "Du libéralisme classique à l'individualisme social," *Revue internationale de sociologie*, October, 1913. E. E. E.

Zionism.—The Jewish colonization of Palestine as a patriotic instead of a religious movement began in the nineteenth century. Théodore Herzl, the first great apostle, convened the first Jewish congress in 1897 which formulated a definite plan for restoration through the guaranty of public law. Since then many local societies and federations have been formed in European cities. Those Jews will emigrate who are not able or willing to remain in their present home. The arguments in favor of Palestine as a colony preference are: (1) the neutral occupation by the Jews would remove the cause of much national strife over the Holy Land; (2) Palestine is the only place on earth where pretension for possession is legitimate; (3) because of inherited traditions, Palestine will offer a great moral reconstructive basis. The sympathetic support of many of the crowns of Europe has been secured, though overtures with the Porte have failed. Besides a political policy, a practical one is being promoted. At present one hundred thousand Jews are in Palestine, ten thousand of whom are in the colonies. The total population is seven hundred thousand, while the country could support seven millions. The various agricultural pursuits are being developed, a Jewish colonial bank has been established, and schools after European methods are making rapid progress.—Alfred Valensi, "Le Sionisme," *La vie internationale*, May, 1913. P. E. C.

The Sociological Conception of Punishment.—A reprehensible action causes the whole social organization to tremble. Repetitions or imitations of the act will cause the structure to fall, unless the equilibrium is in some way established. The function of suffering is to re-establish this equilibrium by affixing a penalty to every act that threatens the structure, in order that the future may be safeguarded. From this it appears that punishment is a correlative of social organization. Since the mechanism of society is designed to give protection to life and property, the justification of punishment lies in its being employed as a means of conserving these ends, the gravity of the offense determining the degree of punishment. No idea of vengeance or expiation can have a place in its administration. Mieczyslaw Szerer, "La conception sociologique de la peine," *Revue internationale de sociologie*, October, 1913. E. E. E.

Infant Mortality and Child Welfare. Address before the National Association for the Prevention of Child Mortality.—Statistics show that city life is, in general, inimical to child welfare. But the most significant fact is that child mortality is high wherever industrial life is made necessary for the mother near child-birth or during the infancy of her children, in city or country. Care, both prenatal and after birth, proper food, and cleanliness are the most important items in reducing infant mortality. Within the existence of this association the general death-rate has decreased 13 per cent, death by tuberculosis 18 per cent, infant mortality over 30 per cent. Means instrumental in this decrease are the "notification of birth" act, notification of ophthalmia of the newly born, and all forms of tuberculosis, thus bringing the doctor and other agencies into the home. Other agencies in the improvement are medical inspection in schools, children's act, maternity grant under insurance act, act of 1909 improving housing conditions, appointment of "public health visitors," two hundred voluntary health societies recently organized, and the distribution of literature. A pure-food bill and a milk bill are hoped for. In all efforts of the association beware of taking the initiative from the mother. Teach her to do more wisely by the child but to do it *herself*. Venereal diseases should be more closely studied and their effects on infant welfare considered.—Rt. Hon. John Burns, *The Child* (London), October, 1913. F. S. C.

The Evolution of the Social Consciousness toward Crime and Industrialism.—Until recently society has been of the opinion that the struggle between capital and labor must be settled right if conflict were allowed. But both sides are so efficiently organized that future clashes mean social danger, and demands for positive legislation come from all sides. It is not the incompetents or the undesirables of either side who are mainly involved. It is a struggle between honest, hard-working laborers and equally honest, hard-working capitalists. It is no longer a struggle for a living mainly—not even for personal greed—but for justice, for class rights. Social programs for the elimination of the unfit, unemployment insurances, garden cities, labor bureaus, etc., will not settle the question. They aim mainly at increase of production. But in the productive process the interests of capital and labor are identical. It is in distribution where the clash of interests arises, and until the ratio between the wages of capital and labor is altered or the present ratio is conclusively proven to be just, the discontent will remain. Just as society gradually came to realize that personal vengeance was a social wrong and the state gradually assumed the power of dealing out justice in criminal matters, so we now find the public demanding industrial laws and courts to settle the differences between labor and capital. Recent employment and labor laws are not disconnected legal enactments but evidences of a new code of industrial morality. It may be crude, but it is young and exhibits the fact that working-men, capitalists, and the public at large share in a keen desire to find the most rational way out of present industrial troubles.—E. H. Jones, *Hibbert Journal*, October, 1913. F. S. C.

The Relation between and Control of Manual Arts and Vocational Education.—The school has only partially adjusted itself to the demand for vocational preparation by introducing manual arts, agriculture, and domestic science. Both manufacturers and trade unions have established schools for preparation in special lines. Each has met the accusation of exploiting youth for special interests. It then becomes a problem of the public school. The older manual arts is a form of general education, while vocational education is a form of special education. Believing some good remains in the old and that there is subject-matter, and method too perhaps, in the new, we should use them both to meet the new demands in an ever-changing system. Let present studies be vocationalized without losing general educational value to train boys not only for a vocation but for manhood. To this end let the control of vocational education be in the hands of the board of education, representative of community interests. This method of administration already seems to be more successful than one in which general and vocational education are under separate control. The man in charge should be not only a skilled workman but a teacher. The opportunity is again presented to the school to vitalize, motivate vocational work and make it real.—F. D. Crawshaw, *Elementary School Teacher*, November, 1913. F. S. C.

The Economic Necessity of Trade Unionism.—In its fundamental principle, trade unionism is a recognition of the fact that under modern industrial conditions the individual unorganized workman cannot bargain advantageously with the employer for the sale of his labor. It must be clear that associations formed for the sole purpose of protecting and promoting the welfare of the men, women, and children who labor should not be placed by the law in the same category with monopolies or combinations organized for profit, and be condemned as unlawful conspiracies in restraint of trade.—John Mitchell, *Atlantic Monthly*, February, 1914. J. E. E.

Control of Venereal Disease in England.—No truly effective steps have ever been taken by Local Government Board of England to stamp out syphilis and other dangerous types of venereal diseases. However, in March, 1912, the Eugenics Education Society approached the Royal Society of Medicine which urged all large hospitals to keep good record of the incoming cases. This was done, and it was found out that the prevalence and intensity of syphilis are decreasing. Suggestions have been made to emphasize (a) special instruction of the surgeons, (b) systematic instruction of the children by their parents, (c) opening of a special department in every hospital for the treatment of and research work in these diseases, and (d) gratuitous application of the Wassermann blood test.—J. Ernest Lane, *Bedrock*, October, 1913. B. D. BH.

Socialism and Eunomics.—Socialism, as distinct from the Socialist movement, and as defined by people like August Bebel, Belfort Bax, and Karl Marx, has somewhat asserted that "Socialism has been well described as a new conception of the world, presenting itself in industry as co-operative Communism, in politics as international Republicanism, in religion as atheistic Humanism; and that as soon as we are rid of the desire of one section of the society to enslave another the dogmas of effete creeds will lose their interest." There is another point of view—that of social science—which, for want of a better word, may be called "eunomics." It begs to point out that the most of the so-called evils that Socialism wants to stamp out are merely expressions of human nature. They always existed, and will exist in all times to come.—Richard Dana Skinner, *Forum*, February, 1914. B. D. BH.

The Labor Movement.—The labor movement at its best is the revolt of the human order against the economic order. It depends for its success on the moral intelligence of the people; it draws its support from the steady, careful, sober, and thinking sections of the working class. If the nurture of that class be neglected, social stagnation follows and the working-class ideals are lowered. As a matter of historical fact, this Labor party in England has been the most potent influence in revising spiritual aspirations among their people. Therefore, if the church cannot retain the confidence of the active spirits in the Labor and Socialist movement, it will cut itself off more and more from the spiritual life of the people.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, *Constructive Quarterly*, December, 1913. J. E. E.

The Modern Man's Religion.—As a matter of fact, a consideration of the "state of religion" in our present day is no longer a mere courtesy to constituted religion, but is a necessary logical preliminary to sociological reconstruction as such. The negative aspects of the religion of today are: (1) indifference to the idea of immortality; (2) impatience of authority of every kind; and (3) neglect of religion in its ecclesiastical forms. The positive and virile attitudes in modern religion are: (1) the doing of that which is practically possible for the increase of order and happiness in the world; (2) the pity for the needy and fellow-feeling for the one who has fallen by the wayside; (3) the supreme optimism which can scarcely be called anything but typical of these times; and finally (4) the modern man's religion is social in its ways of expressing itself.—John E. LeBosquet, *Harvard Theological Review*, January, 1914. J. E. E.

Conservatism and Morality.—Conflict between progressive and conservative thought arises largely through a difference in viewpoint, although it is to be regretted that in numerous instances the conflicting opinions are due to sentiment, prejudice, bad logic, or a false, unwarranted conservatism, as also immoderate radicalism. These facts lead many thinkers to adopt a dualistic world-conception. True conservatism at all times is commendable, but when it approaches the extremity of denying the future competence to achieve what the past has achieved, then it approaches prejudiced intolerance. But the important point here sought is the unimpeachable fact that moral conduct is a question of adaptability to dominating conditions. In no other realm, than in the domain of morals and precepts, can science do greater service for man; and if permitted it becomes the defender of true ethics and religion.—T. T. Blaise, *Open Court*, February, 1914. J. E. E.

Present-Day Aims and Methods in Studying the Offender.—The offender is out of line with social requirements. Adjustment must come through self-directed or external control. Present legal processes, supposed to aid in this adjustment, are unscientific; they do not use contributions of other sciences explaining criminal phenomena. Their attempt toward adjustment ceases when the offender leaves the prison and he is left worse off than before. The new methods of studying the offender aim to work out a science of causes and results that will deal with predictabilities as any other science of dynamics, and thus solve the problem of individual adjustment and throw light on situations provocative of crime. These methods are intensive, inductive, seeking facts about the whole individual and avoiding metaphysical theorizing about free will and determinism. The field of study includes sociological, medical, and psychological facts. The predictabilities achievable by careful

study are: (1) necessity for segregation of mental defectives; (2) discovery of physical defects as causes; (3) discovery of specialized mental defects and peculiarities; (4) discovery of mental habits leading to delinquency; (5) discovery of unsuspected vocational aptitudes, i.e., that certain individuals must have certain types of work in order to have healthy mental life; (6) discovery of mental conflicts and repressions, so little understood; (7) knowledge of environmental conditions. These can furnish the only sound basis for social predictability and treatment.—William Healy, M.D., *Journal of American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology*, July, 1913.

F. S. C.

The Evolution of the Social Conscience toward Crime and Industrialism.—Danger to society does not lie in the weaklings of the extreme poor or of the extreme rich but in the conflict of capable men against capable men. A complete victory for either side would spell its own defeat as well as the paralysis of the whole state. Both sides are fighting for the same principle: a just division of the spoils of industry. Some have considered the present condition as static; but evolution still operates. Under a policy of *laissez faire* no public check was put upon acts of violence. But in a highly organized society tyranny and oppression necessitate interference. So we are building up our industrial law today, as is shown by the history of acts for the regulation of the economic conflict. But the greatest danger of the solution of the problem along this line lies in holding too low a conception of the ideals of industry. The new industrialism may now lack the finer qualities of the older institution whose place it has taken, but our industrialism is new and the moral consciousness will soon develop.—E. H. Jones, *Hibbert Journal*, October, 1913.

J. B. A.

The Doctrine of Evolution and Anthropology.—The historical as opposed to the evolutionary view of anthropology is quite justified in its assertion that the science of anthropology is primarily a science of culture, by which is meant something objective, that is, distinct from the individual. Anthropology, thus defined, attempts to establish the hypothesis that all races of men belong to one species; the race-differences being variations within the species. All men are organically equal. Besides, there are no grades of human progress.—Clark Wissler, *Journal of Religious Psychology*, July, 1913.

V. W. B.

Heredity, Environment, and Social Reform.—To what extent either heredity or environment is responsible for the efficiency or non-efficiency of society is yet an unsettled problem. Yet nobody will deny that the individual's size, stature, and many other physical characteristics are due to heredity. The study of the family histories shows that children of defective parents are susceptible to certain diseases and insanity. Social reform must consider the problem of heredity seriously and proceed to make the environment such as will not permit defective heredity to influence the life of the future generations.—A. F. Tredgold, *Quarterly Review*, October, 1913.

B. D. BH.

Is Religion an Element in the Social Settlement?—The settlement disavows being in any sense a substitute or rival of the church or mission. The settlement stops short of where the church begins its distinctive work. While the functions of the settlement and of the church are so distinct that neither can fulfil the purpose of the other, yet each supplements the other. The religion of relationship to God as Father and to fellow-men as brothers is seen in (1) the respect for each one's religious convictions and preferences; (2) a common though always voluntary expression of religious fellowship is offered by silent or oral "grace" at the table and at "vespers"; (3) the active co-operation with all the churches and clergy of the community.—Graham Taylor, *Religious Education*, October, 1913.

J. B. A.

The Churches and Social Sentiment.—Prompted by the newly developed social sentiment, the evangelical churches in the United States have lately manifested some desire to unite in good work. This disposition finds expression in the principles adopted by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Sixteen separate propositions are set forth concerning current social problems. Some of the

principles are axiomatic but vague; some are lacking in precision and suggest no specific action; some are grossly exaggerated though of good tendency; and some, mischievous because they suggest forms of collective action which are distinctly demoralizing to individual workers. "Proper" social conditions must be defined before recommendations for improvement can be of use. In addition to the traditional training of the minister, has come a professional study of subjects adapted to prepare him for social service so that he may lead his church in acquiring new truth about human society through a thorough study of existing conditions and of the most promising remedies.—Charles William Eliot, *Harvard Theological Review*, October, 1913.

J. B. A.

A Study of Still-Births in the Cities of France, 1896 to 1905.—In making a study of the causes of national depopulation in France a factor which must be considered is that of the still-born. The figures given here have been taken from the official registers of the cities investigated, being reported in two ways: (1) in actual numbers of still-births during the decade under consideration; and (2) in the proportion of these, year by year, to the number of recorded births. Under the first classification, we find the number of still-births per 10,000 of population to vary from 1896 to 1905, in Paris, from 218 to 173; in cities above 100,000, from 170 to 143 during the same interval; in cities of 30,000 to 100,000, from 147 to 123; in cities of 5,000 to 30,000, from 129 to 109. Under the second, we find the number of births reported for each still-birth, in the same decade, to vary in Paris from 97 to 89; in the second group of cities, from 71 to 61; in the third class, 93 to 58; in the fourth class, from 56 to 52. The interpretation of the significance of these figures shall be left to another occasion.—Dr. Chambrelent, "Étude sur la morti-natalité dans les villes de France, pendant la période décennale, de 1896 à 1905," *La revue phil.*, December 15, 1913.

E. E. E.

The Weaknesses of International and Social Arbitration.—Hyper-legality is a great obstacle to the accomplishment of arbitration between individuals. Civil procedure, with its interminable delays and minutiae of complexities, dominates the process entirely too much. The same is true of international arbitration. The problem is complicated by the confusion of juridical affairs with those of other sorts. Public attention is diverted from the actual issue at hand by the intricacies of legal exactions. And as regards arbitration applied to social conflicts, it is yet in a chaotic state.—M. T. Baty, "Les insuffisances de l'arbitrage international et social," *La paix par le droit*, October 10, 1913.

E. E. E.

The Responsibility of the Parents of Delinquent or Criminal Children.—One cause of much juvenile delinquency is bad parents; another is "incomplete families." Thus out of one hundred children committed for correction only thirty-six had both parents living together. Again, many children of fourteen or fifteen years live away from home. Many others are allowed to loaf in the streets instead of being required to go to school. In still other families the parents rid themselves of the economic burden of their children as soon as possible. This is a cause of the rural exodus of the young to the cities, where the girls are led into prostitution. Parents are less careful than formerly of their children in the conversations they hold before them. Among the working classes labor absorbs the whole day of the parents; among the leisure classes luxury and the acquisition of means for luxurious living keep the parents from caring properly for their children. Love between parent and child is declining. Some parents even make use of judicial correction of children to get rid of them.—P. Kahn, "La responsabilité des parents des enfants délinquants ou criminels?" *Bulletin de l'institut général psychologique*, July-October, 1913.

R. H. L.

On Allaying Labor Conflicts.—As a result of evolution the labor contract itself has become an object of legislation, indeed one of the most important. Groups of employers and of laborers constitute elements that the legislator must take into account. The law about labor contracts becomes inadequate and must give place to a law of collective contract of labor. It is difficult, however, to enact legislation providing guaranties for the execution of this contract by both the parties to it. Collective contracts are not an absolute remedy for labor conflicts, but tend to diminish them.

As a step toward a general law of conciliation and arbitration, conciliation and arbitration in case of conflict should be imposed upon all who shall make collective contracts. In the Hubert bill provision is made for the establishment of commissions on labor troubles and for regulation by the intervention of a third party. Under present conditions, compulsory arbitration cannot be realized; the law limits itself, therefore, to facilitating conciliation. Other countries have laws of collective contract, conciliation, and arbitration which are effective. The United States and the English colonies furnish striking instances of laws on arbitration and conciliation, and European countries furnish instances of collective contracts. In Denmark, however, arbitration has proved successful. European public opinion, generally, is not favorable to official intervention in labor conflicts.—Arth. Oliviers, "Vers l'apaisement des conflits du travail," *Revue sociale catholique*, October, 1913. R. H. L.

On Allaying Labor Conflicts.—In Denmark there has been a spontaneous development of arbitration and conciliation in response to social needs. No serious criticism has been brought against their operation. It is significant that here arbitration is not compulsory. Since social justice is an adaptation to social needs, and since arbitration in practice proves to be an effective device for this purpose, the writer believes that it constitutes a real step in social progress.—Arth. Oliviers, "Vers l'apaisement des conflits du travail," *Revue sociale catholique*, November, 1913. R. H. L.

Some Unforeseen Obstacles to the Peace Movement: Its Actual Limits in Europe.—Two great obstacles to the thoroughgoing adoption of arbitration for all national differences are: first, the fact that national boundaries do not coincide with ethnic lines leads to difficulties which are called international by some countries but are as insistently declared national problems by others. Those countries declaring them to be national problems naturally oppose international interference through arbitration. The second obstacle is the great reluctance of countries having colonies to submit differences between themselves and their colonies or differences between the colonies of different nations to arbitration courts in which other nations than those involved are represented. Closely allied with this is the great difference in the political power of the greater and smaller nations which brings about a great inequality in treatment even though it is given the semblance of justice.—Raoul de la Grassiere, "Des obstacles imprévus au pacifisme: ses limites actuelles devant la carte de l'Europe," *Revue internationale de sociologie*, January, 1914. F. S. C.

The Segregation of the White and Negro Races in Cities.—The latest development of legalized race distinctions is the segregation of the white and black races as to residence in cities. There are four types of segregation ordinances now in use: (1) the Baltimore type applies only to all-white and all-negro blocks and does not legislate for blocks where both whites and blacks live. (2) The Virginia type permits the town to divide its territory into "segregation districts" and to designate which is for white and which is for black. It is then unlawful to mix the races in a district. (3) The Richmond type legislates for the whole city. The block is white where the majority are white and black where the majority are black. (4) The Norfolk type also applies to mixed as well as to all-white and all-black blocks, but the color of the block is determined by the ownership as well as by the occupancy of the property thereon.—Gilbert T. Stephenson, *South Atlantic Quarterly*, January, 1914. V. W. B.

Woman and Morality.—Woman's maternal functions, which have demanded so much self-denial of her from the very primary stage of her organism, have deprived her of many of the qualities which have gained for her the subordinate place in the state organizations. In the modern conflicts of woman the protagonists of "equality" find enough reasons to believe that she would, in the near future, occupy a better position than she ever did in the past. However, they should not fail to notice that this change in the social order is bringing a certain amount of moral retrogression. The "woman's movement" is a one-sided attempt to elevate woman.—Mrs. Archibald Colquhoun, *Nineteenth Century and After*, January, 1914. B. D. B.

Continuation Schools in England and Germany.—Any contrast between Germanic progress and the present-day conditions of England becomes very vivid and real when we study the educational systems of these countries. The continuation schools of Germany have more influence than the few scattered night schools of England. It is high time for the people of the mother-country to think of empowering the government to make the attendance in these schools compulsory. The employers should co-operate with the government in the carrying-out of these measures.—J. Saxon Mills, *Fortnightly Review*, February, 1914. B. D. BH.

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